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THE KEYSTONE

Defender

VOL. 3 No. 7

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

SEPTEMBER, 1954

TOO BUSY?

CIVIL DEFENSE is important—you know that. You hope the people who are working on it are doing a good job.

They are, they are doing their best. But no matter how many days a week the CD Directors work until midnight, they cannot carry on Civil Defense by themselves. They need personnel. And where does that personnel come from? From people like you, who are "too busy."

Everybody is "too busy" except: *Old folks*—too old for regular jobs. *Children*—too young for regular jobs. *Idlers*—unwilling to work.

Of course, if bombing starts, you will drop everything and do what you can. *But you'll be too late.* You won't know what to do. A Civil Defense team is just like a football team, or any other team; it must be TRAINED for action.

And if more of you "too busy" people don't take time for training, there just won't be any Civil Defense. You are not being big-hearted, if you volunteer for Civil Defense. You are only helping to develop an organization for YOUR OWN PROTECTION. Are you too busy for that?

To become a valuable volunteer you must:

- 1) Register; sign a loyalty oath.
- 2) Take a training course of a few hours length (varies, depending on your service).
- 3) Receive an identification card and a specific assignment for duty.

Then, if the worst happens, you will know where to report and what to do in order to be helpful. You can get started right away. You won't be running around like a chicken without its head, wondering what to do next.

Is this too much to ask?

Think it over.

(Adapted from a Mt. Vernon N. Y. leaflet)

THE JOB FOR INDUSTRY

By JOHN McCULLOUGH

Secretary, Delaware River Port Authority

AMERICAN INDUSTRY, which has won a well-deserved reputation for superior achievement, has never faced a tougher problem than the one it faces today.

If the bitter and terrible hour does come when an alien aggressor launches an attack upon the continental United States, the survival of industry at its absolute maximum of production will become as crucial as the survival of the United States Army or the United States Navy or the United States Air Force.

I am perfectly confident that no one will seriously challenge that statement; but the blunt and inescapable fact is that too many of us nod our heads, mutter an uneasy "uh-huh" and let it go at that. We take the unrealistic attitude that if we just turn our backs and pretend the problem isn't there, it will go away.

Only last week, a great Soviet air parade over the Red Square at least suggested that our only formidable potential international adversary may be abreast of us in the development of very long range jet-propelled bombers. It would be foolish to assume that the Soviet is not diligently developing atomic power for her already formidable schnorkel-equipped submarine fleet. Not one of our top military authorities has denied Russia's probable advanced stage of development of rockets and guided missiles.

There is not one scintilla of evidence, official or otherwise, that world communism has the remotest desire or intention of seeking, or even assisting in the search for international accord. On the contrary, there is overwhelming evidence that its high command is bent

inexorably upon world conquest, by clandestine conspiracy or open aggression.

If this brief and sketchy review of the nature of the threat is of the kind to impress realistic people—and I believe it is—the "Job Ahead" clearly and unmistakably is to do something which is responsive to the measure of the threat.

We have been told repeatedly by the military men who will have to run the show if the shooting starts that the armed forces cannot and will not guarantee that all of any enemy attacking force will be intercepted and either destroyed or turned back.

The only possible conclusion is that some part of our productive capacity will be burned to irreparable ashes—as effectively removed from our productive index as if it had never existed. That is a part of the calculated risk we must assume.

That puts industry on the short end of some pretty long odds. I have been rather intimately concerned with civil defense developments for almost exactly eight years, dating from the initial Model-T bomb tests at Bikini.

I have come to learn, in the intervening eight years, that there are no easy answers, and there is no royal road to survival in the atomic age. But that, in and of itself, should not be a discouragement. American industry did not reach its present stature by being spoon-fed with ready-made answers.

Perhaps this is as appropriate a time as any to meet the question that I am reasonably certain is stirring in

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INDUSTRY

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many of your minds; I suspect you are saying, "Why make industry the goat? Why saddle us with the whole job? Why not the clergy, or the schools, or the legislative bodies? What gives?"

When and if the chips come down in an atomic war, industry will win it or lose it. Without American production in the last war, all of us might be "heiling" and goose-stepping today. A magnificent job was done, but it was done with no handicap or interruption of really significant importance. Skilled workers were not dropping their tools and deserting their machines every day or so to troop to air raid shelters. No enemy directly or significantly interfered with our expansion of plant or our mobilization of a maximum labor force.

So my first point is that, if the chips are down, we win with industry—or we lose without it. There is no middle ground. My second point is that industry speaks with a powerful voice in the nation's councils. If the industry just of Delaware Valley, for example, through its top management, tomorrow morning were to declare as a matter of policy that this problem must and will, from that day on, receive priority concern, there would be such a national scurrying as history has not recorded since the Pied Piper strolled tootling through Hamelin.

Thirdly, industry directly or indirectly, reaches into more homes than any other single force in our economy. If the top industrial management of any single region of this nation were to tell its workers that it is giving top priority to this matter, and that it expects their whole-hearted support, civil defense leaders could stop gnaw-

ing their finger-nails in frustration within twenty-four hours.

Industry has the organization and the influence and the drive and the initiative and the know-how to spark this business. All it needs is something that can be neither enacted nor appropriated—that is the will—communicated directly from top management down to the lowliest sweeper.

You may have noted and perhaps wondered that, up until this moment, I have not even mentioned civil defense. Maybe the very phrase has been kicked around so miserably that it has lost any hope of recapturing its appeal. It has been laughed at and scorned and ignored; it has been suffocated by glib but meaningless lip-service . . . at the same time it has been and is being served and nobly and unselfishly served by some of the finest people who have ever walked the free soil of this nation.

Civil defense actually is a very simple, innately American idea. It is only this:

Free people, in defense of all that they hold dear, ought to be willing voluntarily to organize and work for their own survival and that of their loved ones.

If there is something in that to sneer at or to deride, if there is something in that to fob off with double-talk, I for one have failed to discover it.

It is worthy of note, in passing, that no one, of high office or low, has even suggested an alternative to civil defense as the shield of the home front if war does come. Poorly supported though it has been, no one has come up with any better idea for meeting the issue of our age.

Now, let's move from the area of generalities over to the field of specifics. I don't pretend to know enough even to ask most of the questions that industry is challenged to answer, but I can think of a few.

Evacuation of our major industrial metropolitan areas apparently has become a major point of national civil defense policy. Will industry evacuate too? If not—and particularly since maintenance of productions is the very heart and soul of the civil defense purpose—what *will* industry do? If it does evacuate, how will it recapture its skilled workers, in order to resume production? How will it house, feed, transport, clothe and even pay them during the period of post-attack emergency? If it does not evacuate; what will be its shelter policy?

One fact is as sure as death and

REGION-WIDE ALERT

A Regionwide alert is planned for the states of Region II sometime during the week of October 25th. In order to advance training beyond the point reached during the June test, no advance warning will be given to County Directors or anyone else as to what time during that week the Yellow Alert will be sounded. The first thing all of us will know will be the sounding of the Yellow.

Inter-county exercises involving the actual movement of emergency equipment are to be encouraged. All CD personnel are urged to hold drills, tests, exercises and practices in their place of work, or in their communities, to carry the state of preparedness further and to increase public knowledge of the steps necessary for home defense.

taxes. Industry is not going to be able to hold its workers at their jobs unless those workers are convinced that someone is trained, organized, equipped and ready on the blast of a siren to take as good or better care of their families than the workers themselves. If they do not have that assurance, they will desert their jobs; and if they are chained to them, they'll gnaw through the chains with their bare teeth.

A human being has a tendency to forget the larger implications of the preservation of a free society if he knows that his family needs him because there is no one else to turn to. We have a tremendous problem in creating disciplined morale.

This is merely another way of touching upon a far more significant truth—namely, that industry cannot fulfill its civil defense obligations merely by perfecting its own security measures behind its own gates.

The absolute dependence of industry, large or small, upon its community, is one of the lessons that most of industry has not yet learned. I venture to state that there is not a single industry which is so self-contained that it could continue to operate following an atomic attack, even if not a single pane of glass in its plant were broken, not a single blueprint destroyed, not a single machine tool jarred.

There are certain essential services without which no industry can operate, and over most of them it exercises no

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

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INDUSTRY

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higher measure of control or ownership than the tap-room proprietor across the street. Water, power, transport, police and fire services, retail merchants—all are directly or indirectly the supporters of the manufacturing process. Due solely to the inability to mobilize its vital manpower, industry could be as effectively out of the picture as if it had been at ground zero. Some of its workers would be dead, some critically injured, others lost in the chaos of fighting to help themselves and their neighbors survive. And the stony-faced gentlemen in the Kremlin suddenly would laugh and laugh.

Industry shares with all of us the need to accept another brutal fact of this atomic age. It is a very old fact which some of us have forgotten or mislaid. It is that some men must die if freedom is to live.

In late 1945 and early 1946, there was much talk that the atom bomb was an "absolute weapon," and the talk was revived with the advent of the fusion bomb. That just is not true.

This is a big country, with tremendous resources and a resilience and a valor that a number of rascally tyrants have misread to their discomfort. We have the capability of taking a brutal mauling and getting up off the floor.

Therefore, it seems to me that we have finally defined two broad avenues of approach to this matted jungle of knotty problems and questions to which there are no ready answers.

First, we must employ the best brains we've got, starting with industry, to devise ways and means within our considerable resources to cushion the shock when and if it comes.

Second, we must accept the risk which our age imposes upon us, that our own community may be the funeral pyre, but in the sure and certain knowledge that though we have died, a nation will live.

In his Special Message to Congress, on the foreign aid program, President Eisenhower said this:

"We did not choose this gigantic struggle now endangering the world, but surely this is clear: during periods when the contest is hardest we must not falter, we must not abandon programs of positive action. Instead, at such a time, we must intensify sensible and positive action."

I respectfully submit that none of us would wish to settle for less than that.

Homing Pigeons

FOR SOME REASON, people tend to laugh at the idea of integrating homing pigeons into a C.D. communications plan, but the idea should not be scoffed away. Many a time in the past, a homing (or carrier) pigeon has carried a vital message from a disaster at sea or from a besieged city; they are still used by newspapers to carry photographic film from disasters, or field events; there are many situations when they can get through where wire or even radio communications cannot.

During the June 14th alert, this point was made clear in Chester County. A well-tested and very complete mobile radio truck had been secured as the message center at the Coatesville Airport, the scene for much activity, and site of the County's demonstration exercise. Within minutes after the start of the exercise, all communication from the truck failed. Fortunately the West Chester Homing Pigeon Club, through Mr. Charles R. Ahn, had been training birds to fly to the County Headquarters, and he had loaned a crate of pigeons for this very purpose. Messages were written on lightweight paper and fastened to the birds' legs in plastic capsules, light enough not to interfere with each bird's flight. They covered the distance of fifteen miles and the message was delivered to County headquarters within twenty minutes from the time of release.

"This placed them high on the list as a dependable and available means



Col. Horace Shelmire, Chester County, Releases a Homing Pigeon

of communications," stated Col. Horace W. Shelmire, County C. D. Director.

Particularly in rural counties where long distances may have to be covered, the speed of birds, and their ability to fly cross-country, could mean the saving of valuable minutes or even hours, as contrasted with messengers or couriers. Pennsylvania is rich in homing pigeon fanciers, who are as cooperative in providing the birds as radio amateurs are in lending their skill and equipment. It would be worth while for all Communications Divisions to investigate this possibility in order to supplement telephone, radio, and boys on bicycles.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

FCDA EXPECTS to complete its move from Washington to Battle Creek, Michigan, by mid-September, it has been announced. It will occupy a portion of the Percy Jones Hospital. The main reason for the move is to get the agency away from Washington or any other city which would make a lively target.

A small staff—perhaps 25 persons—will be retained in Washington, it is reported, where Governor Peterson will also have his office.

Plans also call for the transfer of the National CD Training Center from Olney to Battle Creek, although this transfer is not scheduled until next June.

* * *

President Eisenhower has delegated extensive C. D. responsibility to Welfare Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby, and

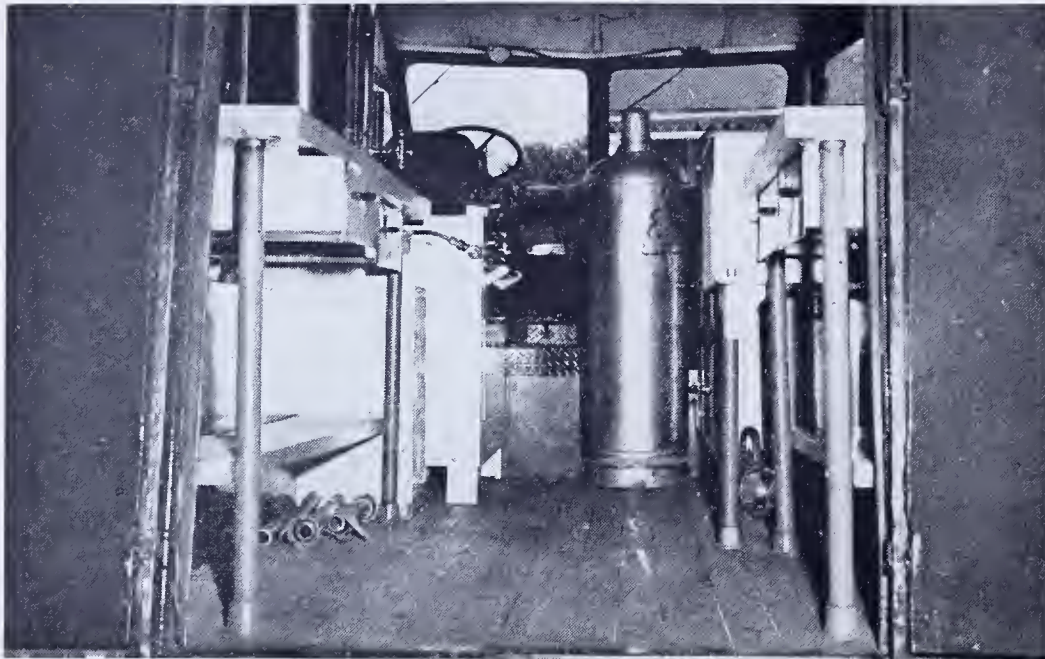
has asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of \$1.8 million for CD activities in her department.

Mrs. Hobby was directed by the President to:

- 1) Plan national programs to provide financial aid to civilians injured or in want as a result of enemy attack;
- 2) Direct Federal activities to provide clothing for civilians in want as a result of attack;
- 3) Organize and direct Federal CD activities concerned with the detection and control of biological and chemical warfare.

The President also gave Mrs. Hobby authority to direct a Federal program to provide for the transfer of Public Health Service personnel to areas under attack, and to provide training materials to schools and colleges covering "knowledge and fundamentals of behavior during emergencies."

DON'T SAY "IT CAN'T BE DONE"



A Mobile Kitchen Could Feed Workers on the Scene of Disaster

GRADUALLY towns and counties are developing various kinds of equipment which would give valiant service in any disaster. They are not doing it by the "pay through the nose" method, but by their own ingenuity and the wise use of existing resources.

The trucks illustrated here are a good example. Lehigh County bought them second hand. They were sent to the Vocational Department of the Allentown High School for motor overhaul, and for complete repainting. One was then equipped for the Welfare Division. A gas coffee urn was installed, a 6-burner range with an oven, and stainless steel work tables with plenty of drawer and storage space. Bottled gas is carried in the body of the truck,

then set up on the outside and connected for use. Sugar, tea bags, dehydrated soups, dry crackers, paper cups, soup bowls, and disposable spoons are stored in the unit, ready for immediate use. Federal matching funds were approved and used for equipping this vehicle.

The other truck was prepared for fire and rescue use. It carries an auxiliary generator, flood lights, block and tackle, ladders and other tools needed for rescue. Soon, two-way communications are to be installed in both trucks.

The cost of preparing these valuable additions to the C. D. resources of Lehigh County came to about \$210.00 plus the price of the equipment. Since

the labor was free, the County saved about \$500.00.

Lehigh is not the only County to have taken such concrete steps in a sane and inexpensive way. As has been reported in previous DEFENDERS, York turned a 36-passenger bus into an excellent mobile communications center; Adams County C.D. combined with the Fire Department to develop a neat and compact rescue truck used by both services; Erie took over an old Fire House to set up a training center.

The principle in each case is the same: facilities were used, resources were pooled, ingenuity was shown to provide needed facilities through adapting existent materials to new needs. We hope there will be many such forward steps to report in the coming months.

TRAFFICASTERS

Those who had trouble with motorists during the June alert, will be interested in the "trafficastr" experiment held in Chicago. Demonstrators showed how traffic could be directed in the event of an evacuation or traffic snarl. Signs instructed drivers in the area to dial their radios to 550. Messages were broadcast from a limited range portable transmitter at the scene to that channel. The device could be installed on main evacuation routes or at Civil Defense gateways, and could be effective since about 90% of post-war cars have radios, according to demonstrators.

(Chicago American, 4/29)



A Light Rescue Truck, Carrying Valuable Tools, Adds to the Resources of Lehigh County



A Second-hand Truck is Remodeled for Civil Defense

WHAT CAN OUR CLUB DO?

I WAS HIT

By RUTH WELLS

Women's Commentator, KYW

WOMEN ACROSS the Commonwealth are starting a new year of club activities. Many of them ask us "What can our club do in Civil Defense?"

Let us tell you what has been done with 22,000 Federated club women in Allegheny County:

- ... 53 clubs have active Civil Defense chairmen;
- ... 42 clubs have made regular reports on CD to their members, keeping them currently informed.
- ... 108 clubs have distributed CD material on home protection to their members.

The goal, by January 1, 1955, is to train 500 women within the County in the four-hour Registration and Inquiry course, so that they will be useful in the vast task of tracing and reuniting lost families after a major catastrophe. The students in one course become the teachers for the next course—a system which seems to work well.

"Our job so far has been primarily one of education," states Mrs. Edwin Long, Senior Chairman. "We have stressed that civil defense authority is vested in the Town Council and that women should offer to serve through their local CD headquarters. We have had workshops in Red Cross services, with disaster lunches served, to explain Home Nursing, First Aid, Nurses Aide, Disaster Nursing, and Blood Programs. Many women have entered all of these services as a result.

"We have provided material and speakers for countless meetings, discussion groups, and workshops," she continued. "We explain how clubs can prod their own towns into action if the civil defense effort has bogged down at the Town Council level."

Club women in Allegheny County staff Mass Care Centers; many serve as wardens; many give evidence of their promotional ability by the fact that their husbands, too, have enrolled in civil defense (could this be a form of self-protection? Editor) Many are airplane spotters, others serve in the Pittsburgh Filter Center.

When a good, thorough educational job has been done, action (in the shape of volunteering) generally follows.

The four main categories in which women are needed are:

Welfare

To staff Mass Care Centers; to work among the homeless in open

fields or other assembly areas; to serve in registration and inquiry teams at Mass Care Centers, hospitals, morgues, and central registry depots. . . .

Medical

To form mobile first aid teams, staff emergency hospitals, serve with the homeless, travel with medical evacuees, care for the ill, aged, and infirm, thus releasing registered nurses, drive ambulances and hospital trucks. . . .

Communications and Records

Man the countless numbers of telephones which will be required to handle messages; serve as dispatchers for fire equipment, taxi fleets, at assembly points, etc.; handle and file records which will be vital in hospitals and elsewhere. . . .

Wardens

Serve as leaders within their own blocks, neighborhoods, apartment buildings, offices, or places of work, keeping people calm, directing necessary services, such as first aid, assisting rescue crews, fire units, and medical teams by providing local information; organizing evacuation if necessary, following pre-determined plans.

There are many other jobs for women in Civil Defense, but these are the main categories in which thousands of women will be needed to serve, if the Russians ever decide to attack this land. These are the four main directions in which women's clubs of all sorts and sizes and types could well direct their attention.

Training programs are available in all phases mentioned above; they vary in length from a few hours to many hours, depending on the complexity of the job. Jobs can be undertaken as individuals, or club groups can volunteer as a body. If your local Civil Defense office cannot help you, get in touch with the County office which is generally located in either the Court House or the City Hall of the County seat. No woman should refrain from volunteering because she "doesn't know where to go." If all else fails, write the Keystone Defender, and we will forward your letter on.

American women must face the fact that home defense will lie in their hands—our men will be used to capacity. Too few women have thought of their responsibility along these lines. What about you?

IF ANYONE were to ask me what I was doing on the evening of June 14, 1954, I would promptly say that about sixty-three I was hit by an A-bomb! Fortunately for me, I was not an actual casualty, but I would have been if the enemy had dropped a bomb that night on Philadelphia.

I must admit, I went out to the meeting place in West Philadelphia a lagging guinea pig, but it turned out to be a wonderful experience, and very heartening. I was impressed by the efficiency of the Civil Defense set-up. The only people who let me down—and let all of us down—were those for whom the whole raid was supposed to be staged—the citizenry. Five hundred had pledged to take part; a meager handful showed up.

At six o'clock "on the nose," I arrived at the designated place. There, waiting at the "assembly area," were buses, and a Salvation Army canteen, with women dispensing food to those supposedly bombed from their homes. All who arrived were efficiently listed by CD personnel. "Hundreds of buses would have been there if the need had been real," a bus company representative told me; all arrangements have already been made. I tried to picture how they would look, packed with terrified people whose only thought might be to get away—anywhere—just so long as it was away from the holocaust they had just witnessed.

After my coffee, I was given a card which logged the fact that I had a couple of broken ribs, contusions of the chest, and that I was coughing blood. I had to do a little rationalizing about that. I didn't want it to happen to me, but I attached the tag to my wrist, climbed into the bus marked "Medical," and presently we were on our way, followed by the second bus assigned to "Homeless."

At what was known to the workers as a "Gateway" to the next county, motorcycle policemen joined us, and took us, sirens screaming, along the highway. As two roads divided, the buses separated; the Welfare bus took the homeless to a Mass Care Center where they would be fed and cared for; we were taken to the Upper Darby High School which has been designated as an Emergency Hospital. Boy Scouts with stretchers met us at the door. Since my condition was "crit-

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For Policemen, Industry, Firemen and Wardens



AS MANY as 20% of the bombs of World War II failed to go off on contact. Who could tell whether these were duds, or long-term fuses which would explode in course of time? Inasmuch as all man-made objects can go wrong, it is quite possible that atomic bombs also could lie unexploded, a desperate menace to a city. When several hundred pieces of unexploded ordnance lie scattered about a countryside a great deal of damage is done regardless of whether or not they explode. Plants must be evacuated; production is curtailed. Manpower is involved; civilian morale is affected if many city blocks must be emptied.

There is, therefore, a great need for large numbers of men trained to separate the hot from the cold; trained to know a real threat from a shell fragment; trained to recognize and report accurately, thus saving unnec-

essary loss of production, but at the same time ready to instigate a quick evacuation if necessary. The Army Bomb disposal units, *not civilians*, will actually de-activate the fuses and dispose of the bombs. However, they need the assistance of thousands of trained men to make preliminary investigations of reports which inevitably occur in great numbers after an attack, and thus avoid wasted time for the military teams.

Already over 2000 men have been trained as Bomb Reconnaissance agents throughout Pennsylvania. Because when trouble occurs, the public turns naturally to the police force, a large number of police are among those who have taken the 8-hour course. In addition, however, each industrial plant, for its own protection, should have men trained to recognize dropped ordnance; firemen and wardens also need to know:

a) How to recognize

b) How to report

fallen parts, craters, half-buried "devices," and the like.

The Bomb Recognition course will be given by Army personnel in any county, city, or area where fifty or more men are gathered for the instruction. Those wishing to arrange for a course should contact Captain Emmett Donovan, State Council of Civil Defense, Capitol Building, Harrisburg (telephone Harrisburg 8-0421) to arrange dates and hours. The hours can be arranged as desired—three 2½-hour classes, or two 4-hour classes, or a single 8-hour day, or whatever best suits local conditions.

Considerable time in the course is devoted to the identification and recognition of every kind of artillery shell, mortar, pyrotechnic, aerial mine, bomb fragment and rocket of modern warfare. The instructors bring with them a truckload of equipment for the use of the class. The course outline is as follows:

Introduction (20 mins.)

A brief history of explosive ordnance dating back to its beginning in Britain in 1939; the responsibility of the Department of Defense and of Civil Defense.

Explosive Ordnance Items (80 mins.)

Actual handling and recognition of bombs, mines, artillery shells, mortars, incendiary bomb containers, airplane parts, etc.; the Safety Precautions which should be observed when such items are located.

Effects of Explosion (1 hr.)

Step by step sequence of what occurs in different types of explosion, with their effects.

Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (2 hrs.)

What explosive ordnance reconnaissance is, when it is required, what to look for so as to determine accurately if a UXO is present or not. A discussion of the evidences of an explosion or a UXO, also the intelligence value of unknown ordnance items.

Reporting (45 mins.)

Why reporting is necessary, the importance of accurate reporting, how to prepare a report and what it should include; also the disposition of reports.

Protective Works (45 mins.)

The various types of protective works, where used, and what objects should be protected by them.

Safety Precautions (30 mins.)

The Do's and Don't's; how to approach and examine a suspected UXO area.

Summary (1 hr.)

Review of the most important points; open question and answer period.

WELL ON THEIR WAY

ELECTRIC COMPANY

THE BLILEY ELECTRIC COMPANY, in Erie, has made the kind of strides in their defense preparation which we like to see, and wish existed in all companies.

In the fall of 1953 they started scheduling First Aid classes for their employees; their shelter areas were designated and storage cabinets were built for each area. These cabinets contain medical supplies, rope, shovels, picks, lanterns, and the like.

A Disaster Control and Salvage group was established, and has met many times to work out a detailed list of things to be done in order to "button up" the plant in case of evacuation.

"Since the local siren could not be clearly heard in all parts of the shop, due to machine noise," reports the Industrial Relations Manager, "we supplemented the signal by providing an intermittent sounding of our shop signal horn, and also by designating ring 555 on our plant-wide telephone code system as a raid alert."

The personnel of the company are well instructed. Information about defense plans are posted throughout the plants; members of the various committees have been given individual assignments such as shutting off valves, pulling switches, and carrying fire extinguishers, stretchers, blankets, and first aid equipment from the shop to the shelter areas in case of a plant evacuation.

During the June alert, dry-run evacuations were held in both plants and in the office areas. All employees went to their assigned shelter area, and each committee member performed his assigned task, or at least simulated its performance. Designated equipment was actually carried to the shelters to supplement the equipment permanently stored there. Battery lanterns and battery radios were assembled and used. "In our main plant, which has two shelter areas," they reported, "members of our Communications Committee made contact between shelter areas by traversing the system of tunnels in the sub-basement of the station. The evacuation of our plant was done in two minutes."

While all personnel were gathered in the shelter areas, a short discussion of the company's civil defense plans and procedures was presented, and employees were urged to ask questions. It was pointed out to them that in the case of a real emergency, they might not be able to go to their homes for some time, and therefore any members of their household likely to be at home should be instructed in home defense measures. Some printed information on home defense was passed out to all employees to take home with them.

"We believe," said Mr. Robert Johnson, Industrial Relations Manager, "that this test evacuation of our plant was very helpful to us not only in training our employees, but also

in developing in their minds the awareness of civil defense problems."

We believe so, too. We believe that if every plant in Pennsylvania would do what has been accomplished at the Bliley Electric Company our defense measures would be strengthened enormously. When industry shows its people that it takes the matter seriously, then they too will take it seriously. Until our citizens realize that we are not playing for peanuts but have our entire way of life at stake, much will remain undone. Once the people take the problem to heart and move towards making preparations, both at home and at their place of work, then this country will be hard to beat.

STORE PREPARES

BOUQUETS to the Joseph Horne Co., one of Pittsburgh's leading department stores, which has drawn up a detailed civil defense plan, trained and assigned personnel and carried out training drills, storewide.

Under the leadership of Wm. H. Friesell, Jr., Director of Safety, who attended the State C. D. Training Center at Ogontz, plans have been developed covering the main store, branch stores at Whitehall, Mt. Lebanon, the Airport, and the Horne warehouses.

This is the way Horne's divides the task:

1) Public Direction

Responsible for the morale and safety of customers and employees; responsible for the evacuation of customers to safe locations, therefore floor wardens and section wardens are assigned to this section; also guards and messengers.

2) Fire

The fire personnel are divided into: Roof squad, floor squads, mobile squads, and fire and bomb protection personnel.

3) Police

Looting being a major problem for all stores, this is an important phase of store preparedness. The police section at Horne's is responsible for:

Protection of property, money, and records;
Discipline within the store;
Sabotage;
Panic.

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Equipment Is Well Protected and Stored Where It Would Be Needed. This Kind of Preparation Most of Us "Mean" to Do—Probably Tomorrow

STORE PREPARES

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4) First Aid

In addition to hospital and first aid responsibilities, this division is charged with recruiting, training, and assigning adequate numbers of stretcher bearers.

5) Merchandise

This division, responsible for the protection of merchandise, is made up of Department Managers, and Assistant Department Managers, heads of stock, and selected salespeople.

6) Engineering

This service is divided into:

- a) Electrical, responsible for light and power;
- b) Mechanical, responsible for gas, water, steam, sprinklers, air conditioning, sewage, elevators, and pumps.
- c) Construction, responsible for emergency construction, such as barricades, shoring, etc.

All employees have been instructed in the plan of evacuation to the safest areas, the personnel on each floor knowing exactly which stairways and doorways they are to use. Employees have been told:

"The maintenance of discipline and morale will be one of our major responsibilities. You must be prepared to control HYSTERIA and PANIC, which hinders the successful conduct of emergency activities. WALK—DON'T RUN. DON'T ALLOW ANYONE ELSE TO RUN!

Because Horne's store is of modern steel construction, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th floors have been selected as safety zones. All customers and employees not specifically assigned to emergency duties are evacuated to these safety zones.

There is nothing particularly difficult about what Horne's has done; the great point is: *they have done it!*

I WAS HIT

(Continued from page 5)

ical," I was asked to lie on a stretcher. It was a hot night, and carrying a woman up the steps of a school is no easy task. The scouts mopped their brows. I thought of holding my breath to see if it really would make my body lighter.

Inside the school we were met by a couple of doctors, one of whom directed the boys to take me downstairs to the basement feet first, so the blood wouldn't rush to my head. I was happy about that, as I lay prone on my litter; if the boys just could not hold on another step, I would

KEYSTONE DEFENDER

OGONTZ CENTER

Montgomery County, Pa.

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

Mr. John A. Ake,
Defense School Facilities
Bureau of School Admin.
Harrisburg, Pa. 19

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rather have dropped to the cement floor on my feet than on my head! I was a little afraid of hitting bottom, as it were, on each step, but my fears proved groundless. My litter was placed gently on the floor; recording clerks took down the vital facts. It is an unusual feeling to tell all about yourself to a group of perfect strangers when you are lying on a litter flat on the floor, looking up at them!

That bit of duty well taken care of, I was assigned to a room where my type of casualty was cared for; a doctor made notations on my card, telling what aid had been "administered," and I was then moved on.

The preparedness and efficiency of the entire set-up impressed me, as did the interest of the Upper Darby High School, and the staff. Later, the Dean of the school told us they were fully prepared to care for 2000 casualties in the school. He said they had blankets and food for that number already.

If there is another air raid drill, I only hope more of us . . . we, the people . . . will participate and take the training seriously. Civil Defense is doing its part; we, the men and women whose lives they are worrying about, are the ones who are paying no heed.

California has trained 100 instructors from sanitation departments who will in turn instruct CD volunteers in local CD organizations, as to public health measures. We salute the system; train trainers; divide the load. It's the only way that works.

SUCCESSFUL RECRUITING

Some startling results appeared in Manchester, New Hampshire, when 150 local volunteer operators (mostly from the telephone company) undertook to call 20,000 subscribers listed in the phone book, to recruit them for Civil Defense.

The first night 2,600 persons were called. Of this number 1,415 or slightly more than 54%, were enrolled in Civil Defense activities.

Any community ready with training programs, equipped with GOC posts; or which has laid plans for Mass Care Centers, Emergency Hospitals, and Mobile Medical Units; any community recruiting for classes in Registration and Inquiry, Bomb Reconnaissance, Auxiliary Fire and Police; or organizing telephone coverage at its Control Center, is urged to follow Manchester's example and turn to the phone for recruits. But **DON'T DO IT UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO TRAIN AND ASSIGN THE VOLUNTEERS, BECAUSE YOU WILL GET THEM.**

When phoning, be specific as to the interests of the volunteers; as to the exact jobs within that interest you are trying to fill. Do not leave the phone until you have set a specific date for the volunteer to start training, or show up at a preparatory meeting.

Most recruits are lost because the threads are left hanging. If you give them a specific job, a set date for training and a concrete assignment upon completion of their course, you will have the workers you need. Otherwise, don't blame public "apathy", blame yourself.